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Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Water, peace and security: transboundary water cooperation

Note by the Secretariat

Corrigendum

Paragraph 22

The paragraph *should read*

22. Recognition by the international community of the importance of bilateral, regional and multilateral legal frameworks has made possible the conclusion of a number of treaties, protocols and conventions on the use, development and protection of transboundary watercourses and related ecosystems, such as the 1960 Indus Water Treaty; the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; the 1995 Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin; the 1995 Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems in the Southern African Development Community Region (revised and extended in 2000); and the 2003 African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. In addition, other multilateral environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa and its subregional action programmes, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, may not solely address water issues, but help provide an important support framework for cooperation.

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